The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2477. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and the Bavaria off Cape Race.

THE CONFERENCE OF ZURICH.

The Stocks of the British Markets.

Cotton Dull—Provisions and Breadstuffs Quiet.

CONSOLS 95 3-8.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ETNA.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Details and Extracts from European Files.

St. John's, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The screw-steamship City of Washington, Capt. Baker, from Liverpool on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and Cork on Thursday, Aug. 18, arrived off Cape Race this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The City of Washington has upwards of four hundred passengers and a full freight list. She reports passing, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, the steamship *Circassian*, going east.

The *City of Washington* brings five days later European advices than those brought by the *America*, but we can only send the meagre telegraph report transmitted by the agent of the New-York Associated Press, from Liverpool to Cork on the 18th, the day the *City of Washington* touched at the latter port.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO CORK.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. Moore, from New-York, Aug. 7, arrived at this port to-day.

No important news has transpired since the departure yesterday from this port of the steamship *Indian*, for Quebec, and the steamship *City of Washington*, for New-York and Cork.

The steamship *Severn*, Capt. Tayne, from Hamburgh, for New-York, touched at Southampton to-day.

Telegraphic advices from Paris state that the Zurich Conference is in daily session, but as yet has made but little progress in the questions it had under discussion.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany has arrived in Paris, and met with a very friendly reception from the Emperor.

It is stated from Paris that all the warnings hitherto given to the French newspapers by the Government are to be considered hereafter as nullities.

The time of the sailing of the steamer *Great Eastern* from this port for Portland, which was originally fixed for the first of September, has been postponed to the fifteenth of the same month, owing to unavoidable delays in getting her ready for sea.

A great fire occurred in this City last night, by which large quantities of cotton and grain in storage were destroyed.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Our market has undergone no material change since yesterday. Cotton is very dull, but quotations are unchanged. The estimated sales to-day are 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull and slow of sale at unaltered prices.

Provisions dull, with small sales.

London, Thursday—Noon.

Consols are at 95¼@95⅜.

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Severn*, Capt. Tayne, from Southampton on the 10th inst., passed Cape Race this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

[Owing to misunderstandings somewhere, we have been able to get over from St. John's to-night only the *City of Washington's* report, together with the dispatch which was telegraphed by our agent from Liverpool to Cork on the 18th, the day the *City of Washington* touched at the latter port. As the Nova Scotia line closed this evening immediately after transmitting the above passage dispatch, we were cut off from all opportunity of getting an explanation from our agent at St. John's. The dispatch announcing the passing of Cape Race by the *Severn*, came to hand at the same time as the other, and consequently we are not placed in the same state of uncertainty with regard to her advices. We do not know whether our agent at St. John's has them in hand or not. The *Severn* left Southampton on the 10th of August. As the Nova Scotia line does not open on Sundays we shall hear nothing further from St. John's until Monday morning.—EDITORS.]

Who Were Loaned by the Etna.

We are indebted to Capt. ANDERSON, of the steamship *Etna*, through E. CUNARD, Esq., for some additional and later news, received by telegraph from London at Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 13th inst., but too late for the *Etna* mails.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The House of Lords met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament by commission. The Commissioners were as follows: The Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Somerset, Earl GRANVILLE, Earl St. GERMANS and Lord SYDNEY; besides these the only peers present were RENSDALE and Lord BLANCHARD. The royal assent was given to various bills. The speech was as follows:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties, and more especially for the liberality you have manifested in providing the means for the services of the year.

Her Majesty has also commanded us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the general well being and contentment which prevails throughout her dominions. The happiness of Her Majesty's people is the object nearest Her Majesty's heart. In returning to your respective counties you will have duties to perform intimately connected with the attainment of this great end, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your exertions in the performance of those duties for the common good of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—P. M.

The mail steamship *Africa* arrived here at ten o'clock to-night.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

End of the London Season—The Parliamentary Set-To on the Fence—The Peerage of Mr. Labouchere—Parliamentary Corruption—Relations with France—The Roman Catholic Clergy and the Italian Question—The Church in Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

The day of doom for the feathered monarchs of the moors has come, and one-half of our legislators are busily engaged in the healthful and exciting sport which every year peoples the highlands with fashionable visitors from every part of the kingdom. The West End has, for several days, been visibly becoming more and more deserted. The Covent Garden Opera closed last week; the Exhibitions of Art are no longer open, and the disposal of Lord ELCHO's motion after a single night's debate, liberated many parliamentary politicians who had lingered in town till Monday last, in the belief that mischief was meant by the flashy and whimsical member from Haddingtonshire, when, in point of fact, all he was anxious about was the notoriety of bringing before Parliament the question that prudent men ponder deeply and talk of very sparingly. ELCHO, having effected this object, and having made a show of threatening the position of Ministers with respect to foreign policy, fulfilled the pledge he had privately given them through Lord ANCASTER, not to press his motion to a division; and Mr. DISRAELI, being aware of his intentions, made use of the opportunity with his usual adroitness to gain credit with the undiscerning public, for magnanimity, by advising Lord ELCHO not to divide. In truth, the opposition leaders are well aware that they must bide their time before again measuring their strength with their opponents. During the last session they have gained six or seven seats, made by the division of Elective Committees and others by new elections for boroughs previously held by the Whigs. Taunton and Dartmouth are the last among the Ministerial losses. The latter is a small place, which has always been doubtful; but the former is more important, being a considerable town, the centre of a populous and thriving district, and one which, up to a few years ago, was represented by two Liberals, whereas now it has not even one. Mr. LANG seems had sat for the town uninterruptedly for six-and-twenty years. Having a large estate in the neighborhood, and being singularly open-handed in his charities and acts of individual kindness, he possessed peculiar influence with the people, and though frequently opposed could never be dispirited. He has now been raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord TAUNTON; and the Whigs having started an unknown and ineffectual candidate in his stead, the Conservatives have won the prize.

The election for Hull has just been declared void by a Committee, on the ground of general bribery. But the most remarkable case that has come under public notice is that of Pinto Park, where Mr. CRAWFORD, the Liberal, was hocussed into withdrawing his petition on the understanding that the affair should be left to the arbitration of Lord MARCH, M. P. for Sussex. When about to proceed with the case, Mr. CRAWFORD declared that the occupancy of the seat was not to be questioned, only the amount of pecuniary compensation for relinquishing all claim to it. In a word, Mr. CRAWFORD was regularly discharged, the time having expired for presenting another petition. Nothing, indeed, can be more discreditable than the entire showup of our existing systems of elections. It is one mass of corruption and over-reaching from top to bottom.

Foreign affairs are still wrapt in uncertainty. The irritation between France and England is susceptibly abating; and my impression is, that for the present, at all events, LOUIS NAPOLEON has no intention of picking a quarrel with us about anything. The controversy raised in the Paris papers regarding the fortification of Antwerp may be treated as a god-send by some of the newspapers here during the dull season, but not one man in ten thousand in this country will trouble his head about the matter.

A Belgian, of high position and great sagacity, said to us this morning—"The scheme is a favorite one with King LEOPOLD and those about him; but it is a very questionable affair in the eyes of independent lovers of their country's security and peace. Without supplies of men, arms, and perhaps even of food, from England, extended lines could not be defended against a French army. The attempt to garrison the place efficiently would be most costly and exhausting to Belgium, and France would over-run the entire country while the whole Belgian army was cooped up in Antwerp. In case of bombardment the loss and suffering would be incalculable; and in the event of the French obtaining possession, it would prove, what the old Napoleon called it, "a French key to the retention of the Low Countries." The worst feature in the case is that should the policy of the Tuileries ever prompt it categorically to demand the cessation of the works now contemplated, Belgium is sure to be counselled by her allies to yield, rather than provoke hostilities. The only safety of either Belgium or Switzerland lies in the public consent of Europe to their neutrality. All other reliance is worse than vain, for it is provocative of danger from superior might.

Some of the speeches recently delivered by ministers on the Italian question, especially those regarding the Roman States, are likely to widen the breach between the Liberal party and the Catholics. The vehemence of Mr. GLADSTONE's denunciation of the Pope as "a mendicant at foreign courts, not for subsistence, but for armaments, wherewith to carry fire and sword among his own subjects," has given great offence; and not a few of those who have hitherto evinced the disposition to support the Government, complain that they cannot hold their seats for Irish constituencies if they acquiesce in the use of terms like these.

The result of the synod of Catholic Bishops, held last week in Dublin, on the subject of education, has not yet been formally communicated to the public. But I have reason to know that the tenor of the resolutions come to was strongly indicative of a determination to put an end to the system of mixed education hitherto carried on in Ireland in national schools. The system, as a whole, will not at present be denounced, but proposals for its modification are about to be made to Government, which it is hardly expected, perhaps, that they will agree to. One of these, if I mistake not, will be, that no Protestant teacher shall be at liberty, under any circumstances, with or without the consent of the parents, to give any instruction of a moral or religious nature to Catholic children. The reason assigned, of course, will be, apprehensions of proselytism; the inevitable tendency, if not intention, is plain, namely, the creation of two separate sets of masters, and eventually of distinct sets of schools. I understand, further, that means will forthwith be taken to withdraw all Catholic pupils from the Model Schools, where they are trained to be teachers, according to the neutral or mixed system. This is obviously going at the root as well as the branches, and how the blow is to be warded off, I own I do not see. The party of the Established Church, in Ireland, have long made similar demands, on their own behalf, and now watch with exultation the dislocation of the system to which they have been so long opposed.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Aspects of the Italian Question—Relations of France and England—What Great Britain will do with India—The London Strike—Prussia and Austria—The Temporal Power of the Pope—Mr. E. C. Wingrave in Paris—Greenough's Statue of Washington—Americans in France—The French Army in Camp at St. Maur—The Empress—Camp Discipline—The Programme for August 14—Mounted and Outdoor Concerts—The Emperor to Visit Biarritz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

Yesterday began the sittings of the Zurich Conference. It is hoped that the different representatives will soon agree upon all the important points to be settled by them, and that in a short time, all Europe may know the exact position of affairs. In Italy, the same state of things which I signalized last week exists, and no one can doubt that the most serious opposition will be made to the reinstatement of any of the deposed or exiled princes, who are lately had much in common cause with Austria. From all parts of Lombardy and Piedmont, the warmest addresses of thanks are being sent to the French army for its agency in gaining the freedom for the one, and tranquility for the other. These addresses show, in the clearest manner, that the feeling of disappointment, produced by the signing of peace between the two Empires has given way to a proper appreciation of the real and inestimable benefits conferred upon the countries above named. King VICTOR EMANUEL has just gone to Milan, where the citizens received him with the greatest enthusiasm. His Majesty is to remain in that city until the Saint Napoleon (15th of August), which is to be feted in grand style by the grateful and warm-hearted inhabitants. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown to the French troops on their way through the country, when returning to France. The officers are dined and paid due attention to, while the wants of the men are not overlooked.

At the present time much mention is made of the introduction into the Political States of a reform of very great importance. In consequence of the negotiations on the subject of the Presidentship of the future Italian Confederation, the Piedmont Government has consented to the adoption of the Code Napoleon, on the condition of suppressing the chapters relative to civil marriage. The Provisional Government of the Romagna has already adopted the same Code, making no restrictions whatever. While upon the subject of Roman affairs I may refer to the approaching downfall of Cardinal ANTONELLI. His resistance to the projected Confederation is the immediate cause of an event that should have taken place long ago. *It is said he will be replaced by a* Cardinal of the French party. Advices from Vienna go to prove that the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, now at Vienna, have announced positively that they would make such concessions as would please their former subjects; but I am inclined to think that these good intentions are a day after the fair. Nothing but force can reinstate them, and it is not likely they can succeed in obtaining that necessary lever to remove public objections. Since the return of King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, from England, the subject of the fortifications of Antwerp has again been brought upon the legislative tapis. Belgium, a *neutral* Power, seems anxious to spend a large sum of money for works that certainly can be of but little utility to herself. The Paris journals intimate that English intrigue is at the bottom of this affair. Thus the *Constitutionnel* says that at the end of July, 1809, between the battle of Wagram and the peace of Vienna, whilst the Emperor NAPOLEON I. was at the farthest part of Moravia, the English threw forty thousand men, supported by more than 200 vessels of war, into the Isle of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The expedition was not successful. Kept in check a long time by the little garrison of Flushing, intimidated by the preparations of King LOUIS of Holland, of Marshal BERNADOTTE, and of Admiral MISSIESSY, and, above all, vanquished by fever, the English left the Scheldt on the 9th September, after an attempt which was without profit and without glory, and which in thirty-five days had cost them nearly 30,000 soldiers. It would seem that, foreseeing complications on the continent, and enlightened by the lamentable attempt of 1809, the English now desire to secure to themselves both chances of success. It is certain in fact that in case of a new disembarkation the island of Walcheren could not balance the advantage which the possession of Antwerp with its citadel and a large entrenched camp would offer. Thus to consider the Channel as a river, and to make Antwerp a formidable *tête de pont*, which would enable English troops to disembark and to establish themselves when they please on the Continent,—that is a reason which, in default of others, logically explains the design which Belgium appears to entertain of constructing costly fortifications against an imaginary enemy, against attacks which common sense renders improbable, and treaties impossible. Either the project of fortifying Antwerp has that signification or it has none at all. Truth to speak, this project, calmly examined, does not seem to be either for the interest of England or for that of Belgium and it is remarked upon as a significant fact by the Paris Press, that the subject of the Antwerp fortifications is always taken up after the King's return from his annual visit to London.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

Although the French Government is reducing Army and Navy with the greatest promptitude, the English journals, as well as some of the English statesmen continue to cry out about the weakness of the coast defences and insufficiency of their Army and Navy. Now, to say the least of these articles and debates, are they not calculated to bring about the very thing seemingly so dreaded? Really, one can but wonder at such impolitic exhibitions of jealous defiance; for, at the present time, England has enough real dangers to contend with without creating any imaginary ones. In India all is going for the worst. A niggardly desire on the part of the Government to keep back from the troops, lately in the service of the Company, a bounty they have a most decided right to, has caused these men to mutiny. By their firm attitude they have got the advantage of the India Government, which finds itself forced to accede to the desires of the troops. Either the bounty will be paid to them, or they will be sent back to England and there get their discharge. You can easily conceive the ill effects of such a state of affairs upon the natives. Their hopes are reviving, and it is now evident that the Home Government must send out more troops at once, which will necessitate more expenditure. As for procuring money by a loan in India, the thing is out of the question, while in the English money-market no funds can be found except at a most ruinous rate. The *Times* insists upon it, that India should support herself, but the question is how to manage matters so that the people will keep quiet. Decidedly it is now becoming apparent to many of the prominent politicians of England, that India is a sad acquisition, costing in blood and treasure more than she will ever repay. The fact is, the system of colonization pursued by the British Government, up to the present time, is one that must always fail in the end. Wringing money out of the people until they become desperate is a poor way to render their sway a certain or popular one. Mr. ESDAILE, not long since, made a discourse in Parliament in which he said many bitter truths to the Government; they would do well to profit thereby; but John Bull is very stubborn.

An intense excitement is now felt in London, owing to the general strike among workmen. The number of them actually off work is estimated at 25,000. They have formed committees to receive communications from Trade Unions all over the country. Nothing will induce these men to resume work but a compliance with their demands. They insist on a reduction in the working hours, and must gain their object, as in answer to applications made the Home Secretary has announced, that although deeply regretting that a strike should have taken place, the Government cannot interfere between masters and men. At Bristol the nine hours' strike has also commenced—the men asking that nine hours a day be the usual working time. They insist upon the reduction of the hours of labor, without a corresponding decrease of wages. The employers seem equally determined they will not grant these demands, and so they meet, have chairmen, make discourses and resolutions, but in all probability they will be forced to give way to a movement so unanimous, and which is gradually assuming a serious aspect. The London journals are exulting over the fact that at last the *Great Eastern* is ready for sea. Much is said of the magnificence of her saloons and sleeping-rooms, while due mention is made of her wonderful engines, so gigantic, and yet working so smoothly. The great ship is soon to make a trial trip, and then Ho! for the Yankee land, to show Brother Jonathan what kind of ships John Bull can get up. Before making the trip to Portland, the *Great Eastern* will, it is said, come to Cherbourg, to give the French people an opportunity of examining this monster specimen of naval architecture. But let us get back to politics. Prussia and Austria having abused each other to their hearts' contents, now seem about to become better friends. We are even assured that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has written an autograph letter to the Prince Regent with the avowed purpose of bringing matters to some peaceful and pleasant solution. But while the Sovereigns seem thus disposed to be more friendly, such is not the case with the soldiers. At Frankfort there have been several skirmishes between the Austrian, Bavarian and Frankfort soldiers and the Prussians. On the 7th of this month they indulged in a riot, throwing stones and bricks at each other. On the 8th the fighting was continued on a larger scale. About 5 in the evening the streets were thronged with soldiers of the different corps; Prussians on the one hand, and a mixture of Austrians, Bavarians and Frankforters on the other, remembering their opponents. At 7 o'clock they met, and with a pitched battle with sabres, before the Friedberg gate, and a great many were wounded on both sides. At the same time several partial fights were going on in other quarters. These scenes of disorder lasted three hours.

It is evident that the agitation which at present prevails in Germany and Prussia proceeds from the question of Federal Reform. It seems, however, to be the opinion of the better informed Prussian diplomats that their Government will in no case take the initiative of the reform, or even make any proposition upon the subject to the Diet. A Berlin journal says:

"The Minister of the Interior, COUNT SCHWERIN, intends to present a new electoral law to the Chambers in the next session, and is now actively preparing it. It is not, however, destined to remove the present mode of election, but only to make favorable electoral districts. It is known that Prussia has presented to the Conference of the Zollverein a proposition for a reduction of the import duty on iron. This has caused considerable agitation in Silesia and Westphalia, and numerous petitions against the proposed reduction have been presented to the Minister of Commerce. A meeting of owners of ironworks was held yesterday, to come to an understanding on what is to be done in the matter. The Prussian Government will not, however, in any case, withdraw its proposition; but as the unanimity of Governments is required to effect modifications in the tariff, it is not certain to be adopted."

The present state of the Italian question is the cause of many debates and disputes among the leading Paris journals. The *Siècle* adopted with great energy the cause of Italian independence long ago, and it from time to time to time gets a hard run from the *Univers*, the Catholic organ, which finds that the *Siècle* is trying to injure the power of the Pope. In a leading article, a day or two since, the *Univers* intimated that the writers for the *Siècle* were ignorant. This brought upon it the following rap over the knuckles, which loses somewhat of its rasiness in the translation:

"However ignorant a man may be, he can instruct himself when he knows how to read. If he can read the Gospel, he can know as much about religion as Mgr. ANTONELLI or the Pope himself. If he knows how to read, the meanest antagonist we be, in the presence of history, the equal of the most learned. History has no secrets for any one; it reveals them to whoever demands them. We place ourselves in its presence, and we say: 'History, is it true that the temporal power of the Papacy is of Divine essence, and that religion would be compromised if the Papacy lost that power?' And history answers, 'No! the Papacy was never so great or so venerated as when it had no temporal power whatever. That power is even incompatible with the priesthood. The Church has no other power than that which it received from Jesus Christ. Now Christ had no temporal power; he declared that his kingdom was not of this world.' That might suffice, but history adds: 'The most illustrious fathers of the Church, the greatest doctors, the most venerated saints, the councils, in a word, all the traditions of the primitive Church, develop and confirm the doctrine of the Master. Saint Ambrose, Saint Augustine and Saint Chrysostom agree in stating that the Church ought not to have any temporal power, and that all temporal power is hateful to it.'"

Now that the Emperor NAPOLEON has attained the zenith of his fame and power, any incident connected with his past life may be deemed interesting. The following instance of the mutability of human affairs was related in my presence a few days since by the *Hon. R. C. WINTHROP*. He had called at my apartment to see H. K. BROWNE's model of an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, now in my possession. After paying due attention to this *chef d'œuvre*, Mr. WINTHROP began speaking about LOUIS NAPOLEON. He mentioned that some twelve years since he was at luncheon at Miss BURDETT COUTTS', in London, and that Prince NAPOLEON was also present, having then just escaped from Ham. He was then, said Mr. WINTHROP, with his doctor and his dog. A few days since Mr. WINTHROP again lunched at Miss COUTTS', and was much struck with the queer coincidence that the Comte de PARIS was also there. A complete change of position had thus taken place, and it was, as said our countryman, a striking comment upon human destiny. I must add that Mr. WINTHROP was exceedingly pleased with the statue. He said that it was the very embodiment of that which he had ever deemed the most fitting representative of the Father of his Country. It is strikingly peaceful in its every lineament. Horse and man repose. The General is sheathing the sword that had gained independence for a people. The high, broad brow of WASHINGTON is serene; the eye gazes intently, but with an expression of decided satisfaction, at the masses of captured enemies. The mouth is firm, and shows the power of that great mind, but the *tout ensemble* is peaceful. The artist has succeeded in perfecting his conception, and the work will make him live in the memories of his countrymen. Mr. WINTHROP says that the statue should be erected on Mount Vernon. He was eloquent in his praise, and all present felt the truth of his remarks, and were proud to know that it was an American artist who had thus represented in so true a light the greatest of all Americans.

A great number of Austrians are now passing through the city *en route* for Strasbourg. I saw yesterday a young Austrian Captain who was taken prisoner at Magenta, and whom I saw at that place the day after the battle. He seemed pleased to meet me here, and we remained together some hours. In answer to my inquiries as to the treatment extended to him by the French he seemed much affected, tears filled his eyes, and grasping my hand, he exclaimed: "The men have been fathers and brothers to me, the women mothers and sisters. May God bless them for their kindness to the stranger!" When the men arrive at Strasbourg each one receives a gold piece of 10 francs, and then is dismissed. It is a noticeable fact that as soon as they are across the Austrian frontier the Austrian prisoners turn towards France, take off their caps, and shout, "*Vive la France! Vive l'Empereur!*" I have just seen some Austrian cannon pass through the streets. The soldiers that meet the *cortège* stop and make the military salute; they are evidently proud of their trophies. Paris is now swarming with soldiers: they come up to town from the camp of St. Maur, near Vincennes, where they await the coming of the 14th to make their *grande entrée*. After that day they will be garrisoned here, at St. Germain and at St. Cloud.

Finding that every one was visiting the camp at St. Maur, I made up my mind to do so likewise, although I had seen these same troops encamped often enough, having, as it were, made the campaign with them—with the difference that my only weapon was a pen, whilst they wield the dreaded bayonet. Early the morning I got into a cab and started for the camp. I was under the impression that I was among the first that were wending their way towards it, but once out of the city I found that I was mistaken. Clouds of dust and an innumerable quantity of omnibuses, cabs, carriages and vehicles of all kinds were to be passed through ere I could get to my destination. All these people were returning, having already visited the soldiers. The first thing that struck my imagination was the vast extent of the camp; as I neared it I saw that its aspect was peculiar. I had seen as large a number of soldiers encamped in Italy, but they were more scattered about, and the camp was thus less imposing. Canvas stretched before me as far as the eye could reach, the whole being surrounded by the heights in the distance and the forest of Vincennes. A wide road completely divides the camp, which is some three miles long. Each regiment has its particular location, their tents beings close together in lines. In front of the tents the muskets are piled, being guarded by sentinels, while in the centre of the regiment's encampment is stuck up the standard. Near this (often ragged and powder-stained piece of silk) stands a sentinel, who jealously watches you as you come near, and who sternly informs you "*On ne touche pas.*" If you get too near it. Just behind the soldiers' tents are those of the officers, who thus have the men under their eye. Each regiment may easily be found, as posts bearing the number are placed at each corner of its camp. The tents or marquees of the officers are striped blue and white, and look quite picturesque. Each one contains a bed, a table, chair, camp-stools and other pieces of furniture necessary to the comfort of the inmates. They are large enough to admit several persons. The soldiers have a tent for six. While marching each man carries a portion of it, the pieces put together form a tent just large enough to cover six men lying down. They dig small trenches around these tents and when it rains they are perfectly protected. They sleep on straw, and have blankets to cover them. At five o'clock in the morning the drums beat the *reveille*, and the men rise at once. At eight o'clock in the evening the *retraite* is sounded, and those not having leave must be present to answer the roll-call. Meat and bread are distributed to the men at stated intervals, and care is taken that their food shall be wholesome and sufficient. In the centre of the camp there is a large store of firewood, which is each day doled out to the different regiments. The Imperial Guard occupy that portion of the camp nearest the city; after them come the Turcos, who certainly attract more attention than any of the other regiments. After the Turcos come several regiments of the line, and then the artillery. The cavalry has not as yet resumed the camp, owing to the great care necessary in the preservation of the horses. I found that visitors were allowed to walk about in every direction, no questions being asked—in fact perfect freedom seemed to be the order of the day. I was not of all astonished to observe the extreme cleanliness of everything about me. I knew by my former experience that the French troops were clean even to nicety about their camps, having observed it in Italy, and under such circumstances we would have reason a lucky upon the subject. The army therefore have succeeded in improving upon the most beneficial result to health from cleanliness, besides which they are naturally neat and keeping things as clean and tidy as possible. The linen is always duly washed and hung out to dry, the soldiers doing this work by detachments. Others are charged with preparing the meals, and here I must say the Zouaves stand out in bold relief. They cook better, and always have a more plentiful repast than any of the other regiments. I noticed that great numbers of ladies were circulating about the camp, but that the greater part of them ended by remaining in front position of it used by the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard. The reason is this: these regiments were for a long time stationed in Paris, and many of them are *enfans de Paris*, thus a great crowd of acquaintances and relatives are always at the camp, visiting those heroes upon which occasions many nice titbits find their way into the general *pouts*, as it is called. Each regiment has its canteen, which, by the bye, are well attended. That of the Zouave camp is kept by a young woman, who was with the regiment under fire, and who received the military medal for her courage and attention to the wounded. Yesterday the only Zouave of the Guard that was taken prisoner by the *Austriens came back to his regiment. He says* that he was but one hundred and fifty French prisoners in the hands of the Austriens. He also states that the Austrian officers treated him well, but that the *soldiers were somewhat brutal. I must again refer to* the Turcos, who are so curious a type. Their presence in this capital is a proof of the excellence of the administrative system adopted in the *French Mediterranean Colonies. A writer in the Page* thus notices these troops:

"The Turcos have distinguished themselves at Alma, Traktir, Sebastopol, Kinburn, Taribone, Magenta, and Solferino, without counting a hundred African combats. At present there are four regiments of native riflemen; three of them in Algeria, and the fourth, that one which in the corps d'armée of the Duke de Magenta, took a very active part in the victories of the army of Italy. At the moment at which it was believed that the war was about to assume a greater extension, the Emperor, struck by the services which could be rendered by such troops, resolved on forming a fifth regiment, and recruiting for it was effected with facility. The conduct of the Turcos in Italy was admirable. At Turbigo, where they were almost the only troops engaged, they excited the admiration of *Gen.* DE LA MARMORA, who commanded them. At Magenta, the day after, they rivaled in impetuosity the best French regiments, and Marshal DE MACMAHON on the same evening drew the attention of the Emperor to them specially. At Solferino, where they lost their much-lamented Col. LAURE, and their Lieut.-Col. BEAUMEZ, they surpassed themselves. Almost immediately after their arrival in the Camp of St. Maur, the Turcos might be seen jauntily walking about the Boulevards. Their clear blue uniforms, which had resisted the rough work of battle, are elegant, clean, and well brushed; and their white turbans, which, as one of their songs says, "are rolled round their heads like a serpent," is most picturesque. This turban is such a perfect model of arrangement and taste that the oldest Zouaves of the Guard despair of imitating it. The gaiters and leggings of the Turcos are also extremely neat, and their shoes are so light that one wonders how they suffice for long marches. The officers of the Turcos are noted as a magnificent body, being able to boast of having had amongst them, Marshal BUGEAUD, Generals VOGT, WIMPFFEN, THOMAS, ROSE, BATAILLE, ROSTOLAN, Colonels D'ARGENT, LEVY, MARINESQUE, DESCHAMPS, LIEBERT, and LAURE. Marshal MACMAHON is a god in the eyes of the Turcos. "He has the head there," they say, pointing to the sky, "and the hand here" and they touch their sword.

Those visiting the camp with the impression that they will see, on all sides of them, dreadful evidences of the late struggle, are much mistaken. The uniforms are some of them the worse for wear, but they are clean, have all been patched where the Austrian bullets or bayonets tore them, and have been duly dusted and brushed. The men that were wounded seem quite gay and careless, and all over the camp one hears songs and the loud, free laugh of the careless and happy. The soldiers all look forward with pleasant anticipation to their grand entry, on the 14th, and the subsequent *fêtes* of the day. They are loud in their praise and terms of love for the Emperor NAPOLEON.

On the 14th, the troops now encamped at St. Maur and the plains of Vincennes will make their *entrée* into Paris. At 9 o'clock in the morning the movement will begin, the troops forming at the Bastille, and marching the entire distance of the Boulevards, up to the Rue de la Paix, where they will turn to enter the Place Vendome. Here the Emperor and Empress, with their suites, will be present, and the whole of the troops will file past their Majesties. I should have said, to make the matter clearer to your readers, that the Emperor would join the Empress at the Place Vendome, and then witness the defile, for of course His Majesty will make his entry at the head of the troops.

The Place Vendome will present a magnificent appearance. An amphitheatre is now being raised, which will extend entirely round this large square. It is said there will be seats for twenty thousand persons. The whole Place will be covered with an awning. All the great bodies of the State, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Imperial Households will be present, in gala uniform, adding thus to the brilliancy of a spectacle such as the world will have never seen before. The centre of the Place is occupied, as you are no doubt aware, with the immense column erected to the memory of the First NAPOLEON. It is of bronze, and is formed from cannon taken from the enemy. Of course this column will be gorgeously ornamented.

The following is the order to be observed by the troops. First will come the colors, bearing each the flags captured from the Austrians. Second, the Emperor and his Etat-Major. Third, the Imperial Guard, with Marshal BAZAINE as Sous Chef d'Armée at their head. Fourth, the first *corps d'armée*, with Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS in front. Fifth, the second *corps d'armée*, commanded by Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta. Sixth, the third *corps d'armée*, with Marshal CANROBERT at their head. Seventh, the fourth *corps d'armée*, led by Marshal NIEL. The march will be closed by the Austrian cannon mounted at the different battles. At the head of each regiment will march the wounded belonging to it.

Already the windows and balconies upon the streets through which the troops are to pass are being let at fabulous prices; hundreds of thousands from all parts of France—I might say Europe—are pouring into Paris to witness the approaching ceremonies, and the Parisians are even now in a state of feverish excitement. All goes to show that the heroes of the late brilliant victories will be greeted with an enthusiasm surpassing all precedent. Each day thousands of visitors go to Vincennes to visit the encampments of the troops stationed there until the arrival of the auspicious day. Turcos, Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes all meet with their due share of attention. The Parisians are going to take a delight in pointing out the faces of those bronzed and sun-burnt heroes, which passes belief. The Turcos were never in France before, and they create a great sensation, their every movement being watched with intense interest. When they come up to the city they have a crowd of men and boys following them about, all anxious to observe the movements of troops whom they have heard so much about. I was much amused, yesterday, observing three Turcos who were visiting the Zoological Gardens. They all paused before the lion, and seemed to view that noble beast with extraordinary interest. The lion, who was lying down, rose suddenly as these Turcos were near his cage. They all started back quickly as if frightened, but the last movement soon gave way to laughter, and one of them turning to me said, "It is my country lion, but that one no good." So saying all three swaggered off to look at the large cage containing the monkeys. Here they remained for a long time, laughing most uproariously, showing their white teeth to great advantage, their copper colored complexion glistening in the sun, every feature expressive of mirth, as the mischievous inmates of the adjoining cage proceeded from antic to antic, chasing and biting each other and performing a series of gymnastics really ludicrous. The Turcos remained for hours near the cage intensely delighted, while a great crowd collected near them, attracted by the evidences of their enjoyment. It is a remarkable fact that, although large numbers of troops come to the city each day from the camp, no disturbance of any kind takes place, the soldiers seeming as order-loving as any of the natives. Once and a while you come across one intoxicated, but even then he is ever in the best of humors, and we hear of no rows or fights whatever. The troops to enter the city on the 14th number eighty thousand. As yet several regiments to be included have not arrived, but they will be here in time for the great consummation. Yesterday a new division of Austrian prisoners passed through the city, en route for Strasbourg. Already some four thousand have been sent back to Austria. A number of Austrian officers are now in Paris.

The heat is too great for the successful operations of theatricals, but on the contrary, it is the cause of great success for the outdoor amusements, foremost among which ranks MUSARD's Concerts. An elegant kiosk, just behind the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, contains one hundred performers led by MUSARD, who left your City to assume the management of the concerts.

Around the Turkish kiosk are rows of chairs, while trees, shrubs and flowers render the place cool and fragrant. The garden has become the favorite resort of the better classes of Paris, under the following circumstances: MUSARD placed at the entrance three men in whom he had confidence, telling them to refuse admittance to all persons in livery. These men did their duty to the letter, and the result is that the garden is now filled with the best people Paris knows. The price of admission is one that under such circumstances is a comparison loudly. At once MUSARD commenced the fun, by giving a concert, at which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI was engaged by the proprietor to sing. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, desirous to show that appreciation of such an engagement deserved, determined to patronize MUSARD, and upon his own responsibility sang for nothing. The result is magnificent. The concert is cool and fresh, and that which was at first but the expression of a sentiment, has now become a habit. All respectable Paris may be seen each night at MUSARD's grounds. He is calling money, and has the two-fold reward, a pleasant occupation and a profitable project.

After the *fêtes* the Emperor, Empress and Court will go to Biarritz. The Prince Imperial and Princess Mathilde during the period of their visit.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

A Retrospective Review—Accounts of the Times' Account of the Battle of Solferino—The Destructive Bombardment by Our Artillery—How the New-York Times Succeeded in Anticipating the Press of Europe—Napoleon III.: Tokens by Soldiers—The French Army—Marshal Niel—What Troops are Likely to Start—The Russian Army—Last Words.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

On returning to Paris, I may be pardoned a few words of retrospect on the late campaign. I was surprised, for example, to find no account of the first letters we sent from the battle-field of Solferino. None of these went to the Times and Herald. From my non-military men for three or four days the battle were silent as hell in front of Peschiera. This is accounted for by the fact that, with but two exceptions, none of these letters ever left the country and became more and more stale as they came from the large towns, the difficulties of procuring horses; provisions were scarce, but oats and carriages were difficult to get at any price; people were obliged to sleep on the floors of their carriages, or, like the soldiers, wrapped in their cloaks, on the bare ground, for the heat was intense, the air dry and dusty, and the roads full of dust. These circumstances, combined with a hold back, and render indifferent even the greatest number of amateurs and spectators who followed the camps, and that they usually all left directly after the battle. We were there present during one of these days afterwards, fortunately enough, as we were having been present. They tell the tale of the ill-luck upon the head, and upon the heads of the Austrians would only make a dent on the thick bank of the Mincio. A regiment of an English army corps, who had been permitted to join the French army after the battle of Magenta, was present at the battle, and it was to him that the London Times indebted for the series of very clever letters which appeared in that paper. It was also to the gentleman to the camp to the correspondent of the Times, the Emperor showed a spirit of magnanimity which ought to have resulted, at least, in less of hostility; but that power, I suppose, recognizes none of the ordinary laws of courtesy which prevail in society. From the account of this gentleman, who had been in the camp for a fortnight, who knew the disposition of the army on the morning of the battle, and who was near the last to leave it during the whole day, contained errors which he was obliged afterwards to correct. It was, indeed, impossible not to make errors, writing in a hurry and hastily after a battle of such a magnitude, and under such proportions. Our information was gathered partly by the eye and partly from the wounded officers and men as they came from the field. Each one began to relate what his regiment did or was doing, at that point of the field it was engaged, and whether it was suffering much or little. By putting all the facts together we arrived at a nearly accurate conception.

Advantageous as has been expressed that our letters have been the first letter giving a detailed account of the battle, which arrived at Paris and New-York—for they were the first here as well as there. This can be easily explained. On the morning of the battle we secured rooms for two nights to come in two different towns, in anticipation of a battle at points which would make one of them the nearest to the field. At 10 o'clock in the evening when the battle was over, and we had found our carriage, which had been h

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian ecclesiastical tribunal, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., is announced as having gone to press, as having passed Further Point on its way to Quebec. The telegraph lines were working finely, and the transmission of the news was perfectly satisfactory.

The Canadian correspondent of the New-York Tribune, writing from Quebec, says that the Canadian Government was on the point of sending a force to Vancouver's Island, to settle the boundary question between the Island and the mainland, when the news arrived that the Emperor Napoleon had decided in favor of the claim of the United States. The Canadian Government was not satisfied with the decision, but had yielded to the inevitable.

The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Speaker of the Canadian Legislature, died suddenly at Fredericton, N. B., on Saturday last, aged 65. He was a native of Fredericton, and was the son of Lemuel Allan Wilmot, who was Governor of New-Brunswick from 1851 to 1854. He was a member of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick from 1837 to 1851, and was Provincial Secretary from 1841 to 1851. He was also a member of the Legislative Council from 1851 to 1854, and was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1854 to 1856. He was a member of the Executive Council from 1856 to 1857, and was Speaker of the Legislative Council from 1857 to 1859.

The Hon. Charles Lennox Wyse has just had his audience of Queen Victoria on his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the States of Central America. Mr. Wyse served formerly in the English army as a lieutenant in the Welsh Fusiliers, and was afterwards for three years a captain in the General Staff of the late King of Hanover. In 1846 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Fort-au-Prince, in Hayti, and in 1852 succeeded the late Consul-General, Mr. Durnford, as Consul-General for Central America. This commercial experience admirably fitted Mr. Wyse for his present elevation, in 1854 to the strictly diplomatic service of England, in these countries so important to commerce, and so vexed with diplomatic imbroglios.

Mr. Wyse was to sail from Southampton on the 17th instant, for Costa Rica, *via* the Isthmus; the Directors of the Panama Railway, through their President, Mr. Hoadley, had offered him the complimentary use of their steamer to that port on the 20th inst., which would have enabled him to reach Panama in time to take the Costa Rica steamer of the 1st of September, which would have brought him to Aspinwall in time for the Southern steamer of the 5th. But Mr. Wyse will probably not leave England before the 1st of September, and will therefore not reach Panama before the 15th inst. Mr. Wyse will be accompanied to Central America by his family, consisting of his wife and two children.

A Mrs. Aspinwall, of Boston, has been presented by the Governor of Massachusetts with a full-blooded Arabian horse, which is described as a very fine animal. The Boston Courier says that Mrs. Aspinwall has also a fine Arabian mare, which she rides frequently in the Public Garden, and which has been much admired by the Bostonians.

The Boston Courier says that Mr. Thomas Motley, the well-known historian of the Netherlands, has been appointed Minister to Austria, in place of Mr. Dayton, deceased. Mr. Motley is a native of Boston, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1831. He was for a time Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and was subsequently appointed Minister to Austria, but declined the appointment. He has resided for many years in Europe, and is the author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," "History of the United Netherlands," and "John of Barneveld, the Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland, with a View of the Primary Events in the History of the Netherlands, France, and Germany." The last work is now in course of publication in London.

The Boston Courier says that Mr. Motley's appointment to Austria is a very popular one, and that he will be received at Court with great distinction. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and will be a valuable addition to the diplomatic corps at Vienna.

The Hon. Edward Everett has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Lands, in place of Hon. Joseph Wilson, deceased.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Commissioner to revise the Statutes of the State, in place of Hon. Theophilus Parsons, deceased.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Commissioner of Insolvency, in place of Hon. Charles Allen, deceased.

The Hon. Charles Allen has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Commissioner of Bankruptcy, in place of Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett, deceased.

The Hon. Charles Allen has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Commissioner of Insolvency, in place of Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Money Market and Financial Review

Saturday, August 26, A. M.

The Money Market was one of unusual activity in the Dry Goods trade, and also in Bullion and Specie circles, but the Stock Exchange was comparatively unaffected, as the Block Brokerage business was confined to a small list of stocks. The Railroad bonds were also almost settled by the Secretary, and now almost entirely dormant, as the Railroad Companies in the Grain States have their Annual Meetings to attend to, and the Directors are all absent from the City. The Railroad earnings for the week ending August 18th, are as follows, viz.:

Illinois Central, 6 P. C.	$1,187,329
Michigan Central, 6 P. C.	1,177,329
Chicago & Rock Island, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Alton, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Galena & Chicago Union, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Milwaukee, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Preferred, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Consolidated, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Extension, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Preferred, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Consolidated, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Extension, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Sinking Fund, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Sinking Fund, Preferred, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Sinking Fund, Consolidated, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund, Sinking Fund, Extension, 6 P. C.	1,187,329
Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

HELP WANTED.

AGRICULTURAL.

MACHINERY.

HOTELS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FARMS.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

DENTISTRY.

MEDICAL.

The New-York Times, Monday, August 10 1885.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GEAGEY against ANDREW J. ZAYAS and others.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1885, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Andrew J. Zayas, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, 1885, being the time appointed by said order for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims to us.

Dated New-York, August 7, 1885.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
JOHN H. BOOTH,
Executors of Andrew J. Zayas, deceased.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY C. MILLER against ANNIE M. MILLER.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1885, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Annie M. Miller, deceased, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, 1885, being the time appointed by said order for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims to us.

Dated New-York, August 7, 1885.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
JOHN H. BOOTH,
Executors of Annie M. Miller, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to the creditors of ANDREW J. ZAYAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, 1885, being the time appointed by said order for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims to us.

Dated New-York, August 7, 1885.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
JOHN H. BOOTH,
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Dated New-York, August 7, 1885.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
JOHN H. BOOTH,
Executors of Annie M. Miller, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, LIVERY-STABLE KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

Offer for sale the lot of personal property, all Pub. Offices, Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c., &c., belonging to the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, at Pub. Auction, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M., at the Coroners' Office, No. 19 Chambers-st., New-York.

Can be viewed only at the Office of the Undersigned, on the day of Sale.

JOHN H. DEVOE,
Chief Inspector and Clerk of the Coroners.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY P. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

A. T. STEWART & CO.'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, at the premises, No. 30 7th-av.

By HENRY P. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

A. T. STEWART & CO.'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, at the premises, No. 30 7th-av.

By THOMAS B. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., the entire Furniture, Pianos, &c., of the Family removing to Europe.

By THOMAS B. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., the entire Furniture, Pianos, &c., of the Family removing to Europe.

By JOHN P. WOODWARD, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 West 31st-st., the entire Furniture, Pianos, &c., of the Family removing to Europe.

By JOHN P. WOODWARD, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 West 31st-st., the entire Furniture, Pianos, &c., of the Family removing to Europe.

By HENRY P. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT

The New-York Times Saturday, August 29, 1914.